



Journal of Social and Political Sciences

Zhong, Qiang, Meng, Li, and Liao, Yang. (2019), Research on the Changes and Measures of the Central Government of China in the Governance of Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions since the Late 1990s. In: *Journal of Social and Political Sciences*, Vol.2, No.1, 200-226.

ISSN 2615-3718

DOI: 10.31014/aior.1991.02.01.62

The online version of this article can be found at:
<https://www.asianinstituteofresearch.org/>

Published by:
The Asian Institute of Research

The *Journal of Social and Political Sciences* is an Open Access publication. It may be read, copied and distributed free of charge according to the conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.

The Asian Institute of Research *Social and Political Sciences* is a peer-reviewed International Journal. The journal covers scholarly articles in the fields of Social and Political Sciences, which includes, but not limited to, Anthropology, Government Studies, Political Sciences, Sociology, International Relations, Public Administration, History, Philosophy, Arts, Education, Linguistics, and Cultural Studies. As the journal is Open Access, it ensures high visibility and the increase of citations for all research articles published. The *Journal of Social and Political Sciences* aims to facilitate scholarly work on recent theoretical and practical aspects of Social and Political Sciences.



ASIAN INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH
Connecting Scholars Worldwide



Research on the Changes and Measures of the Central Government of China in the Governance of Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions since the Late 1990s*

Qiang Zhong¹, Li Meng², Yang Liao³

¹ United Front Work Department, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642 China

² Publicity Department, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642 China

³ College of Public Management, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642 China. Email: liaoyang410@126.com

Abstract

On the basis of reviewing Hong Kong's sovereignty and Macao's sovereignty returning to China before and after their sovereignty return to China, the article analyzes the changes in the United Front Work in Hong Kong and Macao since the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and reflected on the success or failure of the United Front Work in Hong Kong and Macao during the post-return period. It discussed the Hong Kong and Macao united front work in the era of comprehensive governance before the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and before the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and proposed from the three dimensions of Hong Kong and Macao, national and international. Do a good job in the new era of Hong Kong and Macao's united front work after the convening of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2017.

Keywords: New Era, Hong Kong, Macao, One Country and Two Systems, Comprehensive Governance, United Front Work

2019 is the 41st anniversary of China's reform and opening up, and it is also the year of "adult" and "weak crown" in which Hong Kong has returned to 22 years and Macau has returned to 20 years. To sort out and review the changes in the governance thinking of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (hereinafter referred to as "HKSAR") and the Macao Special Administrative Region (hereinafter referred to as the "MSAR") before and after the return of Hong Kong and Macao sovereignty to China, not only helps to deepen the understanding of the social and ecological changes in the HKSAR and the MSAR, but also helps to promote the integration of the HKSAR and the MSAR with the Chinese mainland in the new era.

I. Brief review of related literature

Scholars have been paying attention to Hong Kong and Macao society for a long time. In particular, before and after the sovereignty of Hong Kong and Macao returned to China, scholars' research on Hong Kong and Macao

* The fourth article of a series of papers on social ecology and social change after Macao's sovereignty return to China.

society ushered in a new climax. Scholars from Hong Kong and Macao, scholars from mainland China, or scholars from other countries and regions have shown a strong interest in the social changes after the return of Hong Kong and Macao sovereignty to China.

Hong Kong Museum compiled "Hong Kong Historical Materials Collection", Liu Zesheng "Hong Kong Ancient and Modern", Kim Ying He's "Hong Kong History", Xiao Jianguo's "Hong Kong Ancient History", Zhou Yizhi's "Hong Kong Culture", Yang Qi's "An Introduction to Hong Kong", Liu Yongyong, Hong Kong "Talks" and "History of Hong Kong", Yu Shengwu and other editors "Hong Kong in the 19th Century" and "Hong Kong in the 20th Century", Deng Kaijun and other editors "History of Modern Relations between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao", edited by Yao Xiwei, "Going to Hong Kong", Hou Shusen Edited "A Century of Vicissitudes - The Past, Present and Future of Hong Kong" and Li Wei's "Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao History" and so on. The Macao Cultural Affairs Department has edited and published a series of books including the "Macao Cultural Series", "Documents and Review Series" and published more than 100 books. Since its establishment in 1993, the Macao Foundation has also edited and published a series of large-scale books such as "Macao Series", "Macao Forum", "New Macao Forum" and "Macao Translation Series" and "Macao Overview" and "Macao". More than 200 kinds of large-scale books such as Encyclopedia. In summary, the main focus is on the following aspects:

1. Political system and political reform research. Chen Lijun (2013) used Marx historical materialism and western political theory, this paper makes an in-depth analysis of the relationship between Hong Kong political parties and the electoral system. Yan Xiaojun (2016) begins with the failure of the 2014 "Occupy Central Movement" and the 2015 Hong Kong Chief Executive's General Election System to analyze the political, social, psychological and historical aspects of Hong Kong's political dilemma. Lau Siu-kai (2016a) analyzes the attitude of the Hong Kong people to political leaders and explores the low trust of the people and the low level of political participation. Through the historical analysis of Hong Kong's politics, society and culture, he demonstrates its social characteristics and proposes more realistic demands and suggestions for Hong Kong's political reform (Lau Siu-kai, 2016b).

2. "One country, two systems" and constitutional studies. Oliveira & Cardinal (2009) discussed the relevant public law issues concerning the implementation of "one country, two systems" in Macao. Warren (2018) investigated the social and political conflicts that occurred after Hong Kong's return to China, and discussed the basic issues in the design of the "One Country, Two Systems" model. Cai Yongjun (2016) analyze on the practice of "one country, two systems" in Macao. Zhang Dinghuai(2018) has written 93 reviews on Hong Kong's political issues, including 23 legislative issues in Hong Kong, the central interpretation of the law, the central white-to-Hong Kong white paper, the "Occupy Central" incident, and the general election of the Chief Executive. Song Xiaozhuang (2017) discussed the relationship between BLHKSAR and "One Country, Two Systems". In addition, Qi Pengfei (2016) and Wang Shuo (2016) have also discussed the issue of "one country, two systems" and China's restoration of Hong Kong sovereignty and Macao sovereignty.

3. Social movement and social governance research. Li Daoxiang and other editors (2002) Through an examination of the social, political, economic, and cultural aspects of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, as well as an analysis of the social status, social psychology, and ideological concepts of people from all walks of life, they reveal their "peaceful reunification, one country, two systems". The attitude that should be held theoretically explains the basic ideas and ideas for carrying out overseas united front work. Wang Yuzhe (2015) analyzed of factors affecting the stable development of Hong Kong such as housing, property prices, education, medical care, and society. Xia Xunxiang (2017) taking the case of a resident movement in the urban renewal process of Hong Kong as a case, systematically expounding the premise and principle of the power of the powerless, the opportunities and limitations of the power growth of the powerless, the social drama, organizational mechanism and network mechanism of power growth And the effective action mechanism and approach, as well as the political ecology of "opposing cooperation" with its state power without violence. Chen Yu and others (2017) has conducted in-depth research on the middle class in Macao and its participation in

social governance. In the form of interviews, Hong Jinxi and other editors (2017) expressed the attitude and views of Hong Kong youth on Hong Kong's return to the past 20 years.

4. High degree of autonomy and comprehensive governance research. Yan Anlin and other researches on the practice and innovation of the theory of "one country, two systems" (2018) basing on the "one country, two systems" theory in Hong Kong and Macao and the reference to the settlement of the Taiwan issue - based on the perspective of the modernization of the national governance system, the author makes an innovative study on the theory and practice of "one country, two systems" and considers "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong and Macao. The implementation should be gradually transformed from the theory of national unity to the theory of state governance. After the return of Hong Kong and Macao, the issue of national unity and sovereignty is basically solved, and more problems are faced with governance. "The Hong Kong and Macao Basic Law Implementation Review (Volume 2016)" edited by Zouping (2018) It is an anthology that specifically reviews the implementation of the Hong Kong and Macao Basic Law. It reflects the academic evaluation of the important theoretical and practical issues in the implementation of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "BLHKSAR") and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "BLMSAR") in the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao.

In general, scholars have made in-depth issues on Hong Kong's sovereignty and the return of China's political system and political reform, "one country, two systems" and its practice in Hong Kong and Macao, as well as social movements and social governance. The research has also achieved relatively fruitful results. However, these studies involve that the central government of China has little to do with the governance of Hong Kong and Macao, especially the comprehensive governance. In particular, the central government of the new era proposed by the 19th National Congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. There has been no discussion on the new ideas and new initiatives for the comprehensive governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR.

II. Review and Reflection on the Governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR by the Central Government of China in the Post-Return Period

Since the return of Hong Kong and Macao sovereignty to China in the late 1990s, "One Country, Two Systems" has taken the lead in practice in Hong Kong and Macao, and has achieved many remarkable achievements, but there are also some problems worthy of further consideration.

1. A brief review of the central government's governance work in HKSAR and M SAR before and after Hong Kong's sovereignty and Macao sovereignty return to China

After the transition period of the HKSAR and the MSAR, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government (the "State Council") have focused on the following aspects of "one country, two systems" for the smooth return and smooth transition of Hong Kong and Macao sovereignty:

(1) Actively carry out the public opinion spread of the "one country, two systems" strategic concept. According to China's national conditions and the reality of Hong Kong and Macao, the central leaders put forward the strategic concept of "one country, two systems" and actively carried out international propaganda and domestic propaganda, so that the concept of "one country, two systems" is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. When meeting with foreign political figures, journalists, scientists and other foreign guests, Comrade Deng Xiaoping generally talked about the strategic concept of "one country, two systems" and let foreign guests understand "one country, two systems." At the same time, through the relevant reports of Xinhua News Agency, Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao and other media organizations, it has created a good public opinion atmosphere for the domestic people and Hong Kong and Macao citizens to understand "one country, two systems."

(2) The signing of the "Sino-British Joint Declaration" and the "Sino-Portuguese Joint Statement" laid the foundation for a smooth transition and smooth return of Hong Kong and Macao. On December 19, 1984, the "Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Hong Kong Issue" (the "Sino-British Joint Declaration") was signed and the Chinese and British sides exchanged on May 27, 1985. The contract came into effect and Hong Kong officially entered the transition period. On April 13, 1987, the "Joint Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Macao Issue" (the "Sino-Portuguese Joint Statement") and the declaration of the exchange of letters of approval on January 15, 1988 came into effect. Macao Formally entered the transition period. The negotiation and signing of the "Sino-British Joint Declaration" and the "Sino-Portuguese Joint Statement" are external international political and diplomatic issues. Internally, they are also the issue of united front work for the people and the public. They have created a contradiction between countries for dealing with similar contradictions. An example that solves the legacy of a century of history. "Hong Kong and Macao have successfully returned to the motherland and provided the international community with a successful example of peacefully resolving historical issues and disputes between countries"(Hu Jintao, 2016:375).

(3) Formulating the BLHKSAR and the BLMSAR. Both BLHKSAR and BLMSAR are based on the "Chinese People's Congress". The adoption of the Constitution of the Republic is a constitutional document. "The Basic Law is a basic law enacted in accordance with the Constitution. It stipulates the systems and policies implemented in the Special Administrative Region. It is the legalization and institutionalization of the "one country, two systems" policy, and provides legal protection for the practice of "one country, two systems" in the special administrative region." (Publicity Department, CCCPC, 2018:279) The BLHKSAR, which was promulgated on April 4, 1990 and came into effect on July 1, 1997, includes the preamble, nineteen chapters and sixty-six and three annexes, as well as the regional flag and regional emblem of the HKSAR. The BLMSAR, which was promulgated on March 31, 1993 and came into effect on December 20, 1999, includes the preamble, nine chapters and 145 articles, and three annexes, as well as the regional flag and regional emblem of the MSAR and so on. The formulation and implementation of the BLHKSAR and the BLMSAR have made the great strategic concept of "one country, two systems" a practice in Hong Kong and Macao.

(4) Through the leaders of the Central Committee to attend the HKSAR and the MSAR to return to the Chinese celebrations, meet with Hong Kong and Macao chief executives and a series of measures conducive to the development of Hong Kong and Macao, care and help Hong Kong and Macao to flourish. At that time, Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao, Xi Jinping, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhang Kejiang, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council, have all been to Hong Kong or Macao to participate in Hong Kong activities, or to meet with the HKSAR in Beijing. Chief Executive or Chief Executive of the MSAR. "The central government's measures, policies and measures for Hong Kong and Macao will always adhere to the principles of maintaining Hong Kong and Macao's long-term prosperity and stability, helping to enhance the well-being of all citizens in Hong Kong and Macao, and promoting the common development of Hong Kong, Macao and the country. The great motherland has always been a strong backing for the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao" (Hu Jintao, 2016:291). "In recent years, the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao have continuously expanded and upgraded economic and trade cooperation under the CEPA framework. The financial market interconnection mechanism of 'Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect', 'Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock' and 'Bond Pass' has been opened in an orderly manner. The RMB business has developed in an all-round way, the scope of Macao's sea area has been clarified, and the infrastructure projects such as the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and the Guangzhou-Shenzhen High-speed Railway have been accelerated. The construction of the 'Belt and Road' and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area have provided new major opportunities for Hong Kong and Macao development" (Publicity Department, CCCPC, 2018:281). Practice has proved that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council are very concerned and actively helping the prosperity, stability and development of the HKSAR and the MSAR.

Before and after Hong Kong's sovereignty returned to China, some Hong Kong citizens were worried or misunderstood about Hong Kong's sovereignty returning to China. "In the early days of Hong Kong's reunification, there was a wave of immigration in Hong Kong. I thought that under this circumstance, Hong Kong's economy would have a lot of turmoil, but it did not. Since Hong Kong's return to China, Hong Kong's economy can rely on the mountain of the motherland. Therefore, Hong Kong's economy has always been a good one.... I originally thought that after the reunification, the People's Liberation Army will be stationed in Hong Kong, and Hong Kong will lose a lot of freedom. But in the end, it was found that the central government is more restrained.... Hong Kong people themselves are horrified first (fear first), they scared themselves and then said that Hong Kong people were under pressure and thus caused misunderstanding. In the 20 years since the reunification, the central government has given Hong Kong a lot of freedom to make its own decisions" (Yang Jixin, 2017:146). "The tide of immigration before the reunification is because they fear the unknown future, but today, 20 years after the reunification, the smog gradually dissipated, and more people choose to return to Hong Kong - their hometown, which just proves that Hong Kong is a prosperous, stable, A happy city" (Shi Junjie, 2017:199-200). At the same time, Hong Kong and Macao have been actively participating in the country's reform, opening up, and modernization, making special contributions to the country's economic development and opening up.

2. Changes in the Governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR since the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of China

The fate of the HKSAR, the MSAR and the Chinese mainland is always closely linked. From the fifteenth congress of the Communist Party of China to the sixteenth congress, it is the three or five years since the HKSAR and the MSAR have just returned to China to ensure the stable development, prosperity and national territory and sovereignty of the HKSAR and the MSAR. Safety was the central task of governance at the time. The governance thoughts of this period are still dominated by the above-mentioned united front, and resolutely implement the principle of "one country, two systems", "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong", "Macao people governing Macao" and "a high degree of autonomy", and support the development of Hong Kong and Macao from the economic and other aspects. The HKSAR and the MSAR have weathered the Asian financial crisis.

From the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of China to the 17th Congress, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have not changed their policy on the governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR. They continue to implement "one country, two systems" and the policy of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong", "Macao people governing Macao" and "a high degree of autonomy". In response to the impact of the atypical pneumonia epidemic, the central government introduced the Hong Kong and Macao Passport system for free travel in Hong Kong and Macao according to the social reality of the HKSAR and the MSAR. The Mainland and the HKSAR and the MSAR Government respectively signed the Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao. Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (hereinafter referred to as "CEPA"), in 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively signed "Supplemental Agreement", "Supplemental Agreement II" and "Supplemental Agreement III" for the HKSAR and the MSAR. The prosperity and stability laid the foundation for the economy. Therefore, Comrade Hu Jintao pointed out in the report of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of China that "Hong Kong and Macao remain prosperous and stable, and their economic and trade relations with the mainland are closer." When Comrade Hu Jintao returned to China on the 10th anniversary, Comrade Hu Jintao published "four in Macao." "All support" speech, "without the intervention of Macao's sovereignty to China's fifth anniversary, "do not interfere with the affairs of the special administrative region, the social system remains unchanged, the economic system remains unchanged, the lifestyle remains unchanged, and the cultural traditions and characteristics remain unchanged." Compared with the speech of the four noes, it highlights the central government's concern and support for the development of the HKSAR and the MSAR.

From the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of China to the 18th Congress, the HKSAR and the MSAR have also been affected by the global financial crisis. However, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council have adopted but not changed the thinking and work guidelines for the HKSAR

and the MSAR. On December 20, 2012, Comrade Xi Jinping met with the Chief Executive of the HKSAR, Leung Chun-ying, and the Chief Executive of the MSAR, Chui Sai On. He said: "The central government's policy of implementing "one country, two systems" and strictly following the Basic Law will not change; supporting the Chief Executive and the Special Administrative Region Government. The determination to govern and perform duties according to law will not change; the policies that support the development of the economy, improve people's livelihood, promote democracy, and promote harmony in the two special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macao will not change. The policy put forward by the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on Hong Kong and Macao's work is in line with the central government's long-term policy toward Hong Kong and Macao. The key is to comprehensively and accurately understand and implement the "one country, two systems" policy and earnestly respect and uphold the authority of the Basic Law" (Xi Jinping, 2018:225-226).

Since the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China, the new Central Leadership Group with Xi Jinping as General Secretary has been loyal to the compatriots of the HKSAR and the MSAR, and has organically integrated the practice of "one country, two systems" into the grand vision of realizing the great Chinese rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. And in the overall goal of comprehensively promoting the rule of law, the emphasis is on ensuring the practice of "one country, two systems" in accordance with the law.

3. Reflections on the Governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council during Post-return period

(1) The political design of the "quick-frozen" return is insufficient to estimate the "return of the human heart" in Hong Kong and Macao.

"One country, two systems" was originally a strategic concept proposed by the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese state leaders to resolve the issue of Taiwan's reunification. On October 8, 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping met with Japanese literary critic Jiang Tengyu and said: "If we realize the reunification of the motherland, our policy in Taiwan will be handled according to the reality of Taiwan" (China Peaceful Reunification Promotion Association, 2011:37-42). On November 14, 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Myanmar President Wu Naiwen said: "When solving the Taiwan issue, we will respect the reality of Taiwan. For example, some systems in Taiwan cannot move, and the lifestyle there can be not move, but be unified" (Zhang Qizhi and Yang Xiabai ed., 2001: 268). At the end of September 1981, the then Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ye Jianying said in a speech to the Xinhua News Agency: "After the reunification of the country, Taiwan can serve as a special administrative region, enjoy a high degree of autonomy, and retain the army... Taiwan The current social and economic systems are unchanged, the way of life is unchanged, and the economic and cultural relations with foreign countries remain unchanged. Private property, housing, land, business ownership, legal inheritance rights and foreign investment are not infringed" (Ye Jianying, 1996:564). In January 1982, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further emphasized: "One country, two systems, two systems are allowed. They should not destroy the mainland system, and we should not destroy his system" (Zhang Xueren, 2002:450).

On December 4, 1982, Article 31 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, specifically stated that "the State may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The system implemented in the Special Administrative Region shall be subject to specific circumstances. By the National People's Congress, by law." On June 26, 1983, when Comrade Deng Xiaoping met with Yang Liyu, a professor of Chinese-American politics, he reiterated: "After the reunification of the motherland, the Taiwan Special Administrative Region can have its own independence and can implement a different system from the mainland. Judicial independence, the final adjudication power does not have to Beijing. Taiwan can also have its own army, but it cannot constitute a threat to the mainland. The mainland does not send people to Taiwan, not only the army does not go, the administrative staff can't go. Taiwan's party, government, military and other systems, are all managed by Taiwan itself. The

central government will also reserve a quota for Taiwan” (Deng Xiaoping, 1993:30). So far, China has formed a principled systematic expression of the basic strategy of resolving territorial issues and unifying historical issues with the concept of "one country, two systems."

On June 22, 1984, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explained the possibility of the "one country, two systems" concept first used in the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty: "We have said many times that after the Chinese government resumed its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, Hong Kong The current social and economic system remains unchanged, the law remains basically unchanged, the way of life remains unchanged, the status of Hong Kong's free port and the status of international trade and financial centers remain unchanged. Hong Kong can continue to maintain and develop economic relations with other countries and regions. I have also said many times that Beijing does not send cadres to the HKSAR government except for sending troops. This will not change. We send troops to safeguard the security of the country, not to interfere in the internal affairs of Hong Kong. We are against Hong Kong. The policy has remained unchanged for 50 years. We say that this is a count" (Deng Xiaoping, 1993:58). The signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on December 19, 1984 and the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on April 13, 1987 is a product of the reform and opening up of the Chinese leaders in the complicated situation of the United States and the Soviet Union in the context of the complicated situation. "In the beginning, the Chinese government's vision of the future political operation of Hong Kong under the framework of 'one country, two systems' is a 'quick-frozen' return, that is, the social, economic, legal and political systems existing in Hong Kong at the midnight of June 30, 1997 are basically not. Received from the ground, kept largely unchanged, and then thawed and changed in response to changes in the times" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:34). This kind of "quick-frozen" treatment will undoubtedly help the Chinese government at that time to maintain social stability and continuity before and after the return of Hong Kong and Macao. However, because the "quick-frozen" return "exceeds its original appearance as a more principled, rough, "cross-river" political design, it has been intentionally or unintentionally considered by many Hong Kong residents. The specific commitment of central power to oneself and the established model of Hong Kong's return" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:34).

Before Hong Kong's sovereignty and Macao's sovereignty have yet to return to China, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Central Government are mainly doing a good job in the transitional period and the post-transition period for Hong Kong and Macao. Among them, the united front work is mainly to do the work of people, especially for the work of the people. It now appears that the return of the "quick-frozen" had a positive effect on maintaining the political stability and continuity of the HKSAR and the MSAR in the early days of the reunification. "It is conducive to ensuring the stability of the people during the reunification period, but it is not conducive to the long-term governance of Hong Kong" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:37). Since the return of "quick-frozen" mainly focuses on the "unchanged" aspect, and the "change" aspect is not enough attention, it leaves some regrets in the work of united front. "This has also caused some Hong Kong citizens to have a long-term deviation from the understanding and expectation of 'one country, two systems', and the original intention of Beijing has gradually drifted away. The stakeholders in the return process of Hong Kong have gradually formed since the 1980s. The implementation of the "one country, two systems" concept gap has laid the groundwork for today's political difficulties in Hong Kong" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:35). In fact, some Hong Kong people's "return of the human heart" did not return with the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty. In the relatively loose political trust in the early days of the reunification, it fostered Hong Kong's "local consciousness" and even changed into the social context in "love to the British".

Based on the return of Hong Kong, the central government will naturally regress the collective psychology and political identity of the Chinese community, and adjust the working mechanism of the United Front before Hong Kong's sovereignty returns to China. "After the return of Hong Kong, the central government almost completely withdrew the hidden front forces stationed in Hong Kong during the British Hong Kong period to Beijing. The reason is that after the reunification, the Hong Kong people are all self-employed. The SAR regime is completely reassured by the people of Hong Kong and applies to the enemy-occupied areas. The hidden work has completely lost its original meaning, and there is no need for existence. The former Xinhua News Agency

Hong Kong Branch, which has been stationed in Hong Kong for a long time, also plans to carry out the reduction of personnel and establishment. The relevant departments of the central government have even seriously considered the possibility of completely withdrawing it. And different programs" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:37). However, in 2003, after the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China, the Hong Kong people's anti-SAR government highlighted the "National Security Clauses" legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law, and later the anti-national education movement, the anti-high-speed rail movement, and the "occupation of Central" social movements. The issue of "returning people's heart" in Hong Kong, the deep-seated problems of Hong Kong's governance and the ability of Hong Kong people to administer Hong Kong have not been effectively resolved, causing doubts from the central government, and political issues such as comprehensive governance have been put on the HKSAR and the MSAR. The agenda of the SAR governance work.

(2) Before and after Hong Kong's sovereignty and Macao's sovereignty return to China, united front work of CPC Central Committee and the State Council focus on the upper political elites and business people, but not enough attention to other middle class and youth in Hong Kong and Macao.

Before and after the return of Hong Kong sovereignty and Macao sovereignty to China and the beginning of the reunification, the Central Government hopes that Hong Kong and Macao will maintain stability, development and prosperity under the political system of "one country, two systems." The SAR government management team that loves Hong Kong and loves Hong Kong and patriotism is the central government. Consider important issues. The Chief Executive of the HKSAR and the MSAR is an important political figure in the governance of Hong Kong and Macao under the political design of "one country, two systems". The candidates have an important influence on the effectiveness of the implementation of "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong and Macao.

From 1997 to 2017, four SAR Chief Executives have governed Hong Kong under the leadership and support of the Central Government. Among them, Hong Kong's first Chief Executive, Mr Tung Chee-hwa, came from the business sector, the second Hong Kong Chief Executive, Mr Donald Tsang, and the fourth Hong Kong Chief Executive, Lin Zhengyue is from the civil service system, and the third Hong Kong Chief Executive, Leung Chun-ying, is from the professional class.

Since 1999, the political ecology of the MSAR has been relatively stable, resulting in the re-election of four directors. Among them, the first Chief Executive of the MSAR, Mr. Edmund Ho, comes from the business and industry. His business covers accounting, finance, insurance, transportation, media, technology, land development and public utilities. On September 20, 2004, he succeeded the second in the MSAR. The Chief Executive; the third Chief Executive of the MSAR, Mr. Chui Sai On, is from the civil service system born in the medical profession. On September 17, 2014, he succeeded the fourth Chief Executive of the MSAR.

It should be said that "Hong Kong's return to the motherland for 20 years, Hong Kong's governance talent system is gradually being established and improved. Hong Kong's current governance talents mainly come from the civil service system of the SAR government, as well as the recommendation of political parties, in addition to some scholars and think tanks. Members of the group. In the future, I hope that the Chief Executive and her government will invest more in promoting the construction of think tanks. ... I believe that the future administration of the entire government needs to have a greater impetus to play the positive role of think tanks" (Hong Jinxuan, 2017:3). Judging from the candidates for the Chief Executive of the HKSAR and the MSAR, the first chief executives came from the business and industry sectors, and then gradually transitioned to professionals and the civil service system. This reflects to some extent the central government's return to Hong Kong and Macao's sovereignty in the early days of China. The consideration of smooth transition, prosperity and stability also shows that the central government has higher expectations for the professional governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR and the good governance of the government.

For the middle class and young people in Hong Kong and Macao, although Hong Kong and Macao sovereignty have also received attention before and after their return to China, they are not as strong as the upper political elites and business people in the HKSAR and the MSAR. The middle class in the Hong Kong and Macao is more complex. This complexity is not only reflected in their differences in source and composition, but also in their social actions. Their commonality lies in the relative "rich", relatively "free", relatively "right" and high ideology and ideal ambition (Yang Liao, Li Meng and Qiang Zhong, 2018). The self-identification of the middle class in Hong Kong and Macao, the economic income and the status of housing, are the main factors affecting the self-identity of the middle class in Hong Kong and Macao, but the self-identity of the middle class in Hong Kong is also affected by factors such as education and occupation. And after controlling the income level, "Discovering the impact of education, occupation and other factors on the middle class identity of Macao residents is not significant. But the impact of housing ownership on the middle class identity of Macao residents is statistically significant. In general, the mainstream opinion believes that there is no Housing is hardly called the middle class" (Chen Xin and Xiao zhiwei, 2017:61).

Although the identity of the middle class in Hong Kong and Macao is different, they have not received enough attention before and after the return of Hong Kong sovereignty and Macao sovereignty to China. As a result, the middle class in Hong Kong and Macao sometimes expressed their aspirations through demonstrations. "It is worth noting that in recent years, the participants in the social movement have not been confined to the grassroots and marginalized groups. Civil servants and teachers of the middle class have also expressed their appeal through demonstrations" (Cai Yongjun, 2016:082). "It is different from the dissatisfaction of grassroots workers in the disproportionate situation of the rich and the poor due to the rapid social changes brought about by economic development. Under the circumstances that the social awareness and civic quality of Macao citizens have improved, some are in the upper middle class. People also express their desire for reform through social collective behavior, reflecting the deformity and unfairness of the society in which they are present. Their appeals and interests are not only directed at their respective groups, but also represent cross-border Macao. Overall interest" (Cai Yongjun, 2016:266). Expressing appeals through demonstrations seems to have become part of the social life of the middle class in Hong Kong and Macao.

(3) Before and after the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty and Macao sovereignty to China and the beginning of the reunification, the central government's work on the united front of Hong Kong and Macao is relatively simple, and the effectiveness of diversified and comprehensive Hong Kong and Macao governance needs to be improved.

Before and after the reunification and the beginning of the reunification, the united front work style of the HKSAR and the MSAR is still "going the upper line", paying attention to the election and construction of the special district chief executive and its management team, as well as the leaders of Hong Kong and Macao business and industry, giving Hong Kong or Macao special The qualifications of deputies or CPPCC members at all levels in the administrative region are very beneficial and necessary for ensuring the smooth return of Hong Kong's sovereignty and sovereignty over Macao and maintaining the prosperity and development of Hong Kong and Macao's sovereignty after the return of sovereignty. Therefore, the politics and economy of Hong Kong and Macao are therefore necessary. More publicity in other areas. At the same time, we are more concerned about the livelihood issues of the lower class in Hong Kong and Macao.

However, before and after the reunification of Hong Kong and Macao, and in the early days of the reunification, the united front work on Hong Kong and Macao cultural and education, the middle class and young students was relatively weak. "After the return of Hong Kong, Hong Kong's education is not only lacking the Chinese elements, but it has not really included the world's diversified situation. If Hong Kong youths lose the roots of Chinese history and culture, their next generation is more likely to face cultural crisis, and they are emotionally unclear. Whether you are Chinese" (Kong Yongle, 2017:62). "The integration of the Mainland and Hong Kong is a gradual process. Because of the institutional differences between the Mainland and Hong Kong, there is friction in the inevitable, and naturally it takes time to get in. The people of the Mainland and the people of Hong

Kong need to understand each other and tolerate each other so that they can complement each other and reciprocate. Mutual benefit. The Mainland and Hong Kong signed the "Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" to promote economic integration between the Mainland and Hong Kong. Education and cultural exchanges between the Mainland and Hong Kong have also promoted social integration" (Lu Zhenyuan, 2017:65). "The reason for some conflicts in Hong Kong in recent years is that our generation has experienced the governance of the British Hong Kong Government, and the feelings of Chinese culture are not deep enough. I think it is necessary to strengthen the next generation of national education. The main purpose is to let them know that they are also Chinese. Hong Kong should also follow the direction of the Mainland and educate more about cultural development. In addition, I believe that the population of Hong Kong is increasing and the SAR Government must start to study the population policy" (Liang Haohong, 2017:86-87).

Some young people in Hong Kong "have low recognition of the country. But when asked what they are 'democracy' and 'freedom' 'nationalism', many people are only half-baked. Now under the influence of social atmosphere, some young people in Hong Kong The 'local' consciousness is more important than the 'national' concept, and even gradually opposes the two. This is something I don't want to see.... I think the HKSAR government should strengthen national education, be stunned, and cultivate a new generation of national identity. Feelings and correct values" (Pan Junen, 2017:202). "There are many young people who are motivated in Hong Kong. Only young people who see the lack of society only make up a small part. Communication can help solve problems, but it does not apply a separate attitude. Hong Kong youth care about the country, care about Hong Kong, and work harder. The society should put forward constructive opinions, but it should not be overly idealized and put forward too many unrealistic opinions" (Jia Chao, 2017:175). "In today's Hong Kong, social contradictions are serious. After the reunification, especially in recent years, young people have become concerned about current affairs, but also because of this, they are easy to become political tools.Some young people's mentality and behavior are even too Extreme and exclusive. This has led to some disputes. I hope that the mainland and Hong Kong people can understand each other's ideas and appreciate each other's culture" (Yang Jiexin, 2017:146). The voices of these respondents reflect to some extent the current situation of Hong Kong and Macao youth and the turn of the United Front work.

It is generally believed that the middle class is the middle part of a spindle-shaped or olive-shaped society and an important force for social stability. However, the middle class is complex in composition, active in thinking, and diversified in thinking. It is also difficult to "crowd". The traditional "going up the upper line" of the united front work is often not very effective. "Before the reunification of Hong Kong, Hong Kong society was close to Western society and had freedom of speech and freedom of entry and exit. By 1997, when Hong Kong returned to the motherland, some Hong Kong people worried about the prospects of Hong Kong and worried about whether Hong Kong could remain unchanged for 50 years after the reunification. I think After the reunification, Hong Kong still has freedom and democracy, freedom of entry and exit, freedom of assembly and procession, etc. I hope that the new HKSAR Government will be able to get along with the political parties and listen to the views of the public so that the society can progress" (Shao Zhanchao, 2017:106). "Hong Kong's return to the motherland is an unchangeable fact. However, the integration of the mainland and Hong Kong cannot be achieved in a moment. The culture, politics and economy of the Mainland and Hong Kong are different. However, with the economic take-off of the Mainland, the Mainland and The difference between Hong Kong is gradually getting closer. It takes time to integrate the mainland with Hong Kong, and 50 years is a suitable time" (Shao Zhanchao, 2017:106-107).

"Hong Kong's return is an inevitable fact. It is not something that anyone can change. Hong Kong people must accept the return of this indisputable fact. I personally feel that the social atmosphere is not much different in the years before and after the reunification. Only in recent years, some social disputes have begun to emerge. A few Hong Kong people feel that the central government has been strengthening its control over Hong Kong in recent years, which makes them feel uncomfortable. Others believe that the mainland relied on Hong Kong to contact the international community in the 20th century. However, in recent years, other cities in the Mainland have developed rapidly and Hong Kong's status has declined. Uncomfortable, naturally leads to some contradictions"

(Chen Jianmin, 2017:109). In addition, because "Hong Kong's property prices are high, and inflation is far faster than wages, professionals or people who have family support can afford it, but the general public is difficult to get on the bus.... So I very much expect In the future, the HKSAR Government will launch a preferential policy on home ownership for Hong Kong people, which will make it easier for more people to 'go upstairs'." (Zhong Mingxin, 2017:187) During the Hong Kong-British period, there was a great problem of racial discrimination in Hong Kong. After the reunification of Hong Kong, the SAR Government introduced many policies to help and care for minorities. For example, in the medical field, public hospitals provide translation services to ethnic minorities in need. Let them get the best treatment" (Ali Furhad, 2017:113). Professionals are an important source of the middle class in Hong Kong and Macao. They come from all walks of life. The differences in politics, economy, values and ideas are large. It is difficult for traditional single political preferences to "crowd" them.

The results of the survey found that "in the past, the dissatisfaction with the SAR government was mainly concentrated on low-income groups. They felt that their livelihood was hindered and their quality of life was poor. They believed that the SAR government did not provide sufficient assistance to them. But in today's society, dissatisfaction has extended to some middle class. Family. On the one hand, I think the problem is that social expectations have not been properly channeled. On the other hand, although Hong Kong has reached full employment, what young people want is a promising cause, not a mere A job opportunity" (Chen Zhimin, 2017:115). "In addition to the emphasis on the financial and financial industries, Hong Kong people are less likely to make a living in other industries" (Yang Jiexin, 2017:145). This shows that the united front work of the middle class and youth of Hong Kong and Macao still has a long way to go.

In general, the united front work before and after the reunification of Hong Kong and Macao and the early days of the reunification is a "quick-frozen" political united front, but the "return of the human heart" in Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions is underestimated; political united front and economic united front in Hong Kong, Macao has achieved remarkable results before and after the reunification and early return of the country, but it has not paid enough attention to other middle class and youth in Hong Kong and Macao. In addition, before and after Hong Kong's sovereignty, Macao's sovereignty return to China and the early days of the return, Hong Kong and Macao's united front work style is relatively simple, "upper line" political preferences and economic support, but cultural united front, education united front, science and technology united front and other aspects of diversification, all The effectiveness of the Hong Kong and Macao united front work has not yet fully manifested. In other words, the pattern and system of the "great united front" in Hong Kong and Macao needs to be established and continuously improved.

III. Full Governance of the Central Government's Governance Thoughts on the HKSAR and the MSAR

Practice has shown that supporting the integration of the HKSAR and the MSAR into the overall situation of national development is an inevitable requirement for the "one country, two systems" advantage and the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao. Before the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China and before the 19th Congress, the United Front Work of the HKSAR and the MSAR entered the era of comprehensive governance. Comprehensive governance is a strategic choice made by the central government based on the "one country, two systems" and the development of Hong Kong and Macao's sovereignty. It is the management of "supervision" from sovereignty, territorial and security in the early days of Hong Kong and Macao's return to sovereignty, power, and Changes in the overall supervision and guidance of the territorial, security, political, economic, and social sectors.

1. Why should the Central Committee conduct comprehensive governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR?

(1) Comprehensive governance is a constitutional manifestation and internal requirement that is consistent with sovereignty and power.

As early as during the negotiations between the Chinese and British leaders on the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and others repeatedly emphasized the principle of the consistency of sovereignty and power, and resolutely opposed the British plan of "sovereignty" for "governance." According to the strategic framework of "one country, two systems", "one country" and "two systems" cannot be separated, but are internally consistent. "One country" emphasizes sovereignty and is the basis and precondition of the "two systems". The "two systems" can only be implemented under the premise of "one country"; the "two systems" are the heights given by the central government to the HKSAR and the MSAR. The "energy" of autonomy cannot leave "one country" to talk about "two systems", and it is impossible to talk about "one country" on the basis and premise of "two systems" in the end, the central government's governance empowerment cannot be taken for granted. Nor can the NPC and the central government regard the legal and political requirements for strengthening and consolidating the sovereignty, territory and national defense of Hong Kong and Macao as "interference" of the state's high degree of autonomy in Hong Kong and Macao. After all, the HKSAR and the MSAR only enjoy the "high degree of autonomy" given by the state, not full autonomy. In other words, the state not only enjoys sovereignty over the HKSAR and the MSAR, but also enjoys the power of governance. The National People's Congress and the Central Government represent the state in exercising sovereignty and power over the HKSAR and the MSAR. The BLHKSAR and the BLMSAR, which was formulated in accordance with the Constitution of China, embodies the principle that national sovereignty and local governance are consistent. The HKSAR and the MSAR must be unconditionally implemented.

In the early days of Hong Kong and Macao's sovereignty returning to China, the central government fully trusted Hong Kong's head and the MSAR government to give it a high degree of autonomy under the premise of ensuring sovereignty over territorial, sovereignty, national defense, and foreign affairs. The National People's Congress and the central government of the HKSAR, The "rule of power" in the administration of the MSAR government has not been excessively declared and emphasized, but through important national celebrations attended by the leaders of the HKSAR and the MSAR, as well as listening to the annual report of the Chief Executive of the HKSAR and the MSAR. The way of opinion or suggestion reflects the supervision of the "rule of power" in the HKSAR and the MSAR. This has played a positive role in the social stability and stable development of Hong Kong and Macao's sovereignty after returning to China, but at the same time it has also buried the hidden dangers of the central government's "governance" in the HKSAR and the MSAR. "In recent years, some people in Hong Kong have advocated that Hong Kong has the so-called 'intrinsic power' and 'autonomy power', denying or distorting the central government's control over Hong Kong" (Publicity Department, CCCPC, 2018:277). This is completely wrong and needs to be vigilant.

In order to promote the long-term prosperity and stability of the HKSAR and the MSAR, when the Hong Kong and Macao countries encounter the Asian financial crisis and the SARS and other development difficulties, the central government will issue the Mainland and the HKSAR and the MSAR on the establishment of closer economic and trade relations, Mainland residents' Hong Kong and Macao free travel policies, and the five judges of the HKSAR Court of Final Appeal in 1999 to consider the collective resignation to protest the first interpretation of the "Right of Home Rights" of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, 2001 HKSAR Court of Final Appeal The "Zhuang Fengyuan case" rule was inconsistent with the relevant interpretation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. In 2003, the HKSAR opposed the "National Security Law" rushing legislation, the Hong Kong Civil Society Anti-High Speed Rail Project in 2010, the 2012 Harbor City Photograph, Anti-freedom and "Double-Africa" incident, moral education and national education shelving incident, Hong Kong-British government flag incident, 2014 "Occupy Central" incident, and in June 2015, some college student council representatives in Hong Kong burned the Basic Law in Victoria Park, etc. The public caused "the troubles caused concern", "the children who will cry have milk "Illusion, also reflects the HKSAR and the MSAR of the overall governance should have been put on the agenda.

(2) Comprehensive governance is the objective need of the economic, social and political reforms of the HKSAR and the MSAR.

The series of achievements made by the sovereignty of Hong Kong and Macao after returning to China on the one hand illustrates the success of the great strategic practice of "one country, two systems". On the other hand, the social movements around the HKSAR, the MSAR Chief Executive and the people's livelihood issues have emerged in recent years. The multiple appeals also show that the central government cannot only pay attention to the "sovereignty" declarations of the HKSAR and the MSAR. At the same time, the "ruling power" of the HKSAR and the MSAR should be put on the political agenda. Since the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty and Macao sovereignty to China, the central government's "professional policy and goodwill on the major political issues in Hong Kong have not been able to receive positive feedback and positive response from the Hong Kong society" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:54). On June 10, 2014, the State Council Information Office issued the White Paper on the Practice of "One Country, Two Systems in Special Administration in Hong Kong" (hereinafter referred to as the "White Paper"), clearly stating: "The Constitution and the Special Administrative Region System as stipulated in the Basic Law of Hong Kong are the states for certain regions. The special management system adopted. Under this system, the central government has full jurisdiction over the HKSAR, including the right directly exercised by the central government, as well as authorizing the HKSAR to exercise a high degree of autonomy according to law. The central government has supervisory power over the high degree of autonomy of the HKSAR" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:45). The publication of this white paper marks that the HKSAR and the MSAR have entered the era of comprehensive governance of the central government.

On August 31, 2014, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the "Decision on the General Election of the Chief Executive of the HKSAR and the Measures for the Formation of the Legislative Council in 2016", which provides for the general election of the Chief Executive of the HKSAR, but has been partially covered by Hong Kong. Middle school students' protests and pan-democratic opposition later evolved into a 79-day "Occupy Central" campaign. On June 18, 2015, the Legislative Council of the HKSAR vetoed the 2017 Chief Executive's general election plan proposed by the HKSAR Government, marking the failure of the HKSAR Chief Executive's general election plan, which not only delayed the reform of the democratic political system in the HKSAR, but also allowed the central government to have doubts about the "one country, two systems", "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" and "a high degree of autonomy" of the management team of the HKSAR Government. "In the early days of the reunification, the central government's political low-key approach in Hong Kong is necessary. Practice has also proved that the new HKSAR will maintain political stability and avoid the panic that Hong Kong society may have due to the return. However, in the current new situation Under the "absence" of the central government's daily social and political life in Hong Kong, there are some hidden concerns about the implementation of 'one country, two systems'" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:176). In other words, it is a realistic need to enhance the "visibility" of the central government's sovereignty in the HKSAR and to implement comprehensive governance.

On May 17-19, 2016, Zhang Dejiang, former member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the "Belt and Road" summit forum hosted by the HKSAR Government and inspected Hong Kong. This is the national leader's visit to Hong Kong since 2012. The Hong Kong media has interpreted the term "inspection" rather than the previous "visit" or "visit", which is considered to be an important signal for the central government to strengthen comprehensive governance: Adhering to "one country, two systems" and focusing on regional development, the central government is a strong backing. "One time, Hong Kong has been retreating for 30 years." The best way out is to rely on and tap the resources and support of the hinterland of the mainland to develop together with the motherland (Pangbai News, 2016). This inspection fully demonstrates the central government's emphasis on the unique role of the HKSAR in the development of the country, and supports the HKSAR in grasping the major opportunities brought about by the construction of the "Belt and Road" and the "13th Five-Year Plan" and plays the role of "super contact". National development makes new contributions while improving its competitiveness.

(3) Comprehensive governance is the fundamental need to realize the Chinese Dream of Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation.

Due to special historical reasons, Hong Kong and Macao have implemented a different capitalist system in the motherland after the return of sovereignty to China. However, they are all important components of the People's Republic of China and the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation should be the HKSAR and the MSAR. The responsibilities and obligations of Chinese citizens in the SAR. On July 1, 2017, President Xi Jinping delivered an important speech at the inaugural ceremony of the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland and the fifth government inaugural ceremony of the HKSAR. He clearly pointed out: "The central government's implementation of the 'one country, two systems' policy adheres to two points. Unswervingly, will not change or unshakable; second, comprehensive and accurate, to ensure that the practice of 'one country, two systems' in Hong Kong is not distorted, not deformed, and always proceed in the right direction" (Xi Jinping, 2017:434). Since the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China, the CPC Central Committee has proposed a comprehensive building of a well-off society, comprehensively deepening reforms, comprehensively governing the country according to law, comprehensively and strictly managing the party's strategic layout, and coordinating the promotion of economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological aspects. The "one-in-one" construction, as well as the "five development concepts" of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing, and the new ideas, new ideas and new strategies for governing the country are guided by the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. In October 2017, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was successfully held. The report of the General Assembly put forward new requirements for the "one country, two systems" and the work of the HKSAR and the MSAR, and proposed a comprehensive decision to win a well-off society and 2020, 2035, 2050. The strategic goal of the near-middle-term development of the year.

Under this "comprehensive" strategic thinking, the central government's governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR has also shifted from political preferential treatment and economic support at the beginning of the reunification to comprehensive governance of politics, economy, society, culture and education. "In concrete practice, we must firmly establish the 'one country' consciousness, adhere to the principle of 'one country', and correctly handle the relationship between the special administrative region and the central government. Anything that jeopardizes national sovereignty, challenges central authority and the authority of the HKSAR, and uses Hong Kong. The activities of infiltration and destruction in the Mainland are all touches on the bottom line, and they are absolutely not allowed. At the same time, on the basis of 'one country', the relationship between 'two systems' should also be able to live in harmony. Mutual promotion. We must combine the principle of 'one country' and respect the difference between the two systems, maintain central power and safeguard the high autonomy of the HKSAR, give play to the strong backing role of the mainland, and enhance Hong Kong's own competitiveness. Can't be neglected" (Xi Jinping, 2017:435). Practice has proved that after the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China, the "one country, two systems" is the best institutional choice for maintaining long-term prosperity and stability after Hong Kong and Macao sovereignty return to China, and comprehensively governing the HKSAR and the MSAR within the framework of "one country, two systems" is the dream of the Chinese nation's great rejuvenation of the Chinese dream.

2. The tasks and problems faced by the governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR in the era of comprehensive governance

(1) The politics of the HKSAR and the MSAR are not party politics, but the corporate politics of the corps. The virtuous circle of political ecology has a long way to go.

The politics of modern countries are mostly party politics. Political parties and associations are different, political parties are relatively tight, and social organizations are relatively loose; political parties aim at governance, and the goals of associations are relatively diverse; political parties have a clear political program and ideology, and political platforms and ideologies of associations are not necessarily clear.

The various political forces representing different voices in Hong Kong's political society are often simply labeled as founding and pan-democratic. The founding factions mainly include the DAB, the Liberal Party, the New Democratic Party, the People's Liberation Federation, the FTU, the Labor Union, etc. The Pan-Democrats mainly include the Democratic Party, the ADPL, the Labor Party, the Street Workers, the Citizens' Party, the New Democracy Alliance, and the Social Democratic Company. Lines, public professional alliances, people's power, etc. From a political point of view, the establishments of Macao mainly include the establishment of grassroots organizations from social services and full-time members, the established business sector from small and medium-sized enterprises, and the three major factions from professionals. The non-establishmentists mainly include professionals and full-time members. The emerging democratic camp, the emerging business community from the mining companies, and the local Portuguese-speaking faction from the public administration and the professionals.

Since the HKSAR has no specific legislation governing the registration of political parties, the existing "parties" in Hong Kong are only registered under the Companies Ordinance or the Societies Ordinance. Their legal status is essentially "company" Or "social". "The standard between them is usually based on their respective attitudes towards the central government. Therefore, the faction is often considered to be a 'pro-Beijing faction,' and the pan-democrats often become the 'opposition' in the eyes of the central government and the founding party" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:109). The "dual opposition" and confrontation between the founding and the pan-democrats have now developed into a structural factor in Hong Kong's politics and have become the main source of political dilemma in Hong Kong. The reason is that the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China has continued the disunity of the Hong Kong political elite during the Hong Kong and British periods.

"When the British ruled Hong Kong, they held the final political power and maintained their recognition by the 'administrative absorption of politics'. The business and professional elites were appointed as consultants to guide policies and strengthen the legitimacy of British governance. The business accepts this 'classical view of freedom' in politics and public affairs. They do not necessarily oppose democracy and universal suffrage, but inherit the doubts of the former European conservatives" (Wang Yuzhe, 2015:137). "Before the reunification, the unity of the political elite in Hong Kong was mainly due to the suppression of authoritarian rule.... After the reunification, the division of the elite has severely weakened the ability of the SAR government to govern; the disunity of the elite has evolved into a serious political problem. And in turn exacerbated the problems that have arisen since the October 1997 economic downturn" (Liu Zhaojia, 2016:339) This is something that needs attention and vigilance.

The situation in the MSAR is similar to that of the HKSAR, but the tradition of corporatism is more concentrated. "In the period of the administration of the Portuguese government, the relationship between the political elite and the public was in an alienated state as a whole" (Cai Yongjun, 2016:056). The MSAR's political model dominated by elites has basically continued the source composition, sectoral background and path of the former political elite of Macao's sovereignty return to China. "After the establishment of the SAR Government, Macao's social and economic development has unexpectedly accelerated the development of Macao society characterized by progressive accumulation in the 20th century after entering the 21st century. The development stage of social transformation has begun to enter into interest differentiation and structural reshaping. The focus is on accelerating transformation, and this also poses a new challenge for the interaction between the political elite and the public in a certain length" (Cai Yongjun, 2016:082). After the return of Macao's sovereignty to China, the political situation of "strong chief executives" was generally retained. However, in recent years, Macao's economic and social changes have put forward higher requirements for the election and supervision of the Legislative Council. "In the leap-forward development model of Macao's social economy, the social interests have accelerated and differentiated, resulting in the weakening of the functions of the representative interests of the traditional associations by the political elites after the reunification, and the deficiencies between the government and the public in the unequal relationship of interest communication mechanisms. The expectations are not effectively realized, and to a greater extent, the pace of institutional change lags behind social changes. The interest expression needs brought about by social changes cannot be

fully reflected in the existing elite generation model, thus resulting in balanced interests. Absence and ultimately negative impact on social stability" (Cai Yongjun, 2016:255). The results of the elections from the first to the sixth Legislative Council of Macao show that there is still a long way to go before the virtuous cycle of Macao's political ecology based on corporatism.

Since the mid-to-late 1970s, many scholars have focused on the leading role of the political elite in the analysis of the developing transitional political system. Huntington (1991) once believed that the beliefs and behaviors of elites are the dominant factor in the third wave of democratization. Lipset (1994) also believes that the success or failure of democracy depends mainly on the choice, decision-making and behavior of political leaders and political groups. The political ecology of the HKSAR and the MSAR after the return of sovereignty shows that the political, economic, cultural and other aspects of the elite, fragmentation and fragmentation of the HKSAR and the MSAR under the "one country, two systems" are still relatively obvious. In the process. Therefore, the virtuous circle of the political ecology of the HKSAR and the MSAR still has a long way to go.

(2) The economic development of Hong Kong and Macao and the disparity between the rich and the poor, the "return of the human heart" of all social strata is still "on the road".

The economic model formed by Hong Kong and Macao due to the special historical geographical environment has a profound impact on its social development (Meng Li and Liao Yang, 2018). Despite the differences in population structure, economic structure, and cultural structure between Hong Kong and Macao, their economic and social developments are characterized by economic malformation, serious social differentiation, and disparity between the rich and the poor.

The malformed development of the Hong Kong economy is mainly reflected in the rapid expansion of the financial and real estate industries, while other traditional industries are gradually shrinking. The malformed development of the Macao economy is dominated by the gaming industry and its related service industries, while other industries are difficult to develop and moderately diverse. The Macao economy has not yet fully developed."The typical social problem in Hong Kong is that we like to look at the bad side, not the good one.... Hong Kong's industry is too singular. Most people focus on the financial industry. Other industries and industries have not received enough attention to make Hong Kong people It is generally believed that engaging in a certain industry is a successful person, but neglecting other aspects of the development of young people" (Shi Junjie, 2017:199). As a result, it is not only easy to widen the economic income gap between "preferred" industries or industry practitioners and other non-"preferred" industries or industry practitioners, resulting in a disparity between the rich and the poor, and to a certain extent, accelerating the solidification of the social class.

In this way, other sectors that have benefited less from the development of economic malformation can easily transfer economic and people's livelihood issues to the political arena, through street demonstrations such as demonstrations or "requesting letters or petitions" or "petitions" to the SAR government, or The meeting was discussed, media reports, public debates, etc., expressing dissatisfaction with the SAR government and even the central government. "The problem of disparity between the rich and the poor in Hong Kong is very serious. We should pay more attention to the disadvantaged groups in terms of resource allocation." The "resources" here are not just the distribution of money. In fact, they also include time, power and policy. Distribution and attention" (Yang Jiexin, 2017:147). Although "the system of the HKSAR government is well-designed, officials are well-trained and do not easily give in to the needs of the people. But in recent years, officials have begun to shake because of this pressure and turmoil, and some have been persuaded. When the lobbying of force began, it began to soften" (Wang Yuzhe, 2015:17). Before the reunification, there were two contradictory principles in Hong Kong's public policy: on the one hand, the commercial sector adhered to the principle of "positive non-intervention", and on the other hand, it insisted on non-commercial education, medical care and housing policies. British-style welfare society road. "For the inherent contradictions between the two policy spirits of the market and welfare, the public is very clear, but they have not thought of what to do." "Because of the expected rise and demographic changes, the public's demands have risen in recent years. Only by preventing the welfare society

from further expanding can we avoid The economy is stagnant or even declining; the government should weigh the political costs, start reforms in the areas with the greatest net gains, and reverse the relationship with the welfare society. The government will come up with a strategy that citizens will believe that the SAR leadership is good" (Wang Yuzhe,2015:30). It goes without saying that the result of the continuation of this contradictory public policy is that the mentality of the SAR people after the reunification is easily affected by changes in welfare caused by economic fluctuations.

Macao's political traditions are mainly negotiated by parliamentarians representing the interests of different societies. Some political issues concerning people's livelihood are usually presented in informal channels, or parliamentarians make relevant interest expressions as members of the community. Labor and employment, social security, public finance, political reform, public utilities/franchise services, land grants and urban planning, gaming revenues and annual dividend distribution, public housing construction and waiting list, etc. Political issues of concern. This also reflects the diverse appeals of people from all walks of life in Macao. Due to the malformation of Macao's economy and the disparity between the rich and the poor, it is clear that the interests of all walks of life will be bridged and the consensus will be reached.

(3) In the era of globalization, the anti-China anti-China forces and the "color revolution" are surging, and the contest of "peaceful evolution" and anti-"peaceful evolution" is not "completed".

As mentioned above, the issue of the return of sovereignty between Hong Kong and Macao was negotiated with the United Kingdom and Portugal in the early days of reform and opening up. At that time, the British strongly advocated the exchange of "sovereignty" for "governance" and was resolutely opposed by our leaders. However, Hong Kong's sovereignty has returned to China for more than 20 years. "The original senior civil servants of the Hong Kong Government have passed the long-term observations of Beijing and the test and elimination of the political practice of the SAR. However, the residual influence of the Hong Kong and British periods still exists. At the same time, it seems to Beijing. The 'dark pile' laid by the British Hong Kong Government in the civil service has not been thoroughly cleaned up" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:118-119). "The hidden forces left in Hong Kong society from the Hong Kong and British countries and collaborating with foreign government intelligence systems have not been eradicated. The political 'time bomb' buried by the British rights plan has not been cleared. Hong Kong has in the 21st century. Became a potential for subversion of China and the 'color revolution bridgehead'" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:57). In 1990, the Hong Kong Governor-General Wei Yixin announced that the British-Chinese rights plan was regarded as a "dark pile" placed in the future HKSAR before the end of Hong Kong-German rule. As the scheme provides 50,000 family places to become British citizens under the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1990, it is available to those who have been engaged in sensitive positions and who are the most capable and motivated to apply for immigration from Hong Kong to the UK.

Some organizations and individuals in Hong Kong have long been in contact with foreign parliaments, administrative agencies, and intelligence agencies. They may also become agents or intermediaries for the anti-China anti-China forces to promote "peaceful evolution" and "color revolution." During the Hong Kong "Occupy Central" campaign in 2014, the Chief Executive of the HKSAR, Liang Zhenying, repeatedly pointed out that the occupation involves external forces and straightforwardly stated this important judgment. The "Hong Kong independence" trend of thought and its organization began in the 1950s. After the 1970s, the "Hong Kong independence" trend of thought and movement was replaced by the wave of "return of democracy." After Hong Kong's return to the motherland in the 1990s, the "Hong Kong independence" trend of thought and Hong Kong's "local consciousness" gradually merged, and with the help of flexible mobilization and rapid convergence of the Internet, as well as new media and self-distribution from the media, to a younger age. The penetration of student groups, the "democracy dispute" has evolved into a "competition of unity and independence"; political resistance has turned into a violent and radical mass destruction operation; young radical political organizations and forces have become "Hong Kong independence" and "local" trends. Main force. In 2015, Macao's native Portuguese member Gao Tianci's participation in the election of Portuguese nationals in Portugal also aroused public

concern. Although this is only a case, it does not necessarily have the color of "color revolution" and "peaceful evolution", but it is also worthy of vigilance in the complicated globalization scene.

In recent years, the "localist" trend of thought in Hong Kong or the "Hong Kong independence" trend of thought has caused a great concern of the central government and the Hong Kong community. In April 2015, an organization called the "Hong Kong Independence Party" was established in London, England, with the goal of "Hong Kong independence and return to the Commonwealth." At the same time, local protests are more organized, radicalized and violent. "Whether it is burning the Basic Law, displaying the flag of the British colony, attacking mainland tourists and creating explosive weapons, it all reflects that the radical opposition movement in Hong Kong is moving further and further on the road of extremes" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:194-195). Young people are just as bloody and easy to accept new ideas or new things, but they may also be confused or blinded. "Now some young people may be exposed to some plausible things because of the convenience of information. If they are not rationally discriminated, they will be easily shaken. I believe that the Mainland still hopes that Hong Kong will be better, and the HKSAR Government should Think about how to reduce disputes and make the society develop healthily" (Liang Yueshi, 2017:84). To prevent micro-duration, we can consolidate the cornerstone of social stability.

3. The strategic shift and working ideas of the governance work of the HKSAR and the MSAR in the era of comprehensive governance.

(1) The United Front thoughts and requirements of Hong Kong and Macao's economic should integrate into Chinese National Overall Development Strategy.

Since the return of sovereignty of Hong Kong and Macao to China, with the support of Chinese Central Government and the mainland people and the joint efforts of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, we have overcome the natural disasters and man-made disasters such as the financial crisis and SARS, and have overcome the difficulties and ensured the HKSAR and the MSAR prosperous and stable.

After the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China, China opened a new journey of "four comprehensive" and "five in one" construction. The HKSAR and the MSAR should lay down political disputes, bridge the disputes, balance the interests of all parties in the jurisdiction, and actively integrate and integrate into the overall development strategy of the country.

First of all, we must focus on the construction of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Great Bay Area, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation, and Pan-Pearl River Delta regional cooperation, and comprehensively promote mutually beneficial cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, and give full play to the favorable development conditions and uniqueness of Hong Kong and Macao against the motherland and facing the world. Competitive advantages continue to broaden the path and channels for the common development of Hong Kong, Macao and the Mainland (Publicity Department, CCCPC, 2018:281). "In the 20 years since the reunification, Hong Kong and the Mainland have been gradually integrating. The economic and social links are getting closer and closer. The people of Hong Kong are gradually becoming aware of the Mainland. The trend of integration between the Mainland and Hong Kong will continue to rise. There are also Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong high-speed rail, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau, and the relationship between Hong Kong and the Mainland will become even better." (Yang Xiaohang, 2017:173) "There are many advantages of Hong Kong. The SAR Government should set up a special committee based on the advantages of Hong Kong. It should discuss with the industry the need for assistance, give Hong Kong a unique condition, strengthen the interaction and cooperation between the industry and the SAR Government, and establish closer ties" (Yu Chengzhong, 2017:123). "Hong Kong's economic system and financial market have very important reference and reference value for the urban development of the Mainland. The national planning of the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Great Bay Area will also make the mainland and Hong Kong more closely connected, develop more rapidly, and even become the East. 'Silicon Valley'" (Chen Zixiang, 2017:180).

The MSAR should make good use of the first five-year development plan and the opportunity of the central government to authorize sea area management to realize the moderate and diversified development of the Macao economy and promote the virtuous circle of the political ecology of the SAR with healthy development in economy and education. Today, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge has been successfully opened to traffic, facilitating the interconnection and interoperability required for the construction of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Great Bay Area and the cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

Second, we should develop and strengthen the patriotism, love Hong Kong and love the Macao, and promote the healthy and sustainable development of the political ecology of the SAR. It is necessary to uphold the "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" and "Macao people ruling Macao" as the main body of the patriots, and strengthen the national consciousness and patriotism of the HKSAR and MSAR compatriots, especially the middle class and young people, and continue to strengthen the education and training of young people in the future. "Hong Kong's education is too focused on elite education. It only trains some professional elites in finance and real estate. But the society needs not only talents in such industries, but also other talents. Therefore, the SAR government should promote more diversified education. In addition, I believe that some young people do have identity issues and the HKSAR government needs to promote more traditional Chinese education" (Zhu Gangting, 2017:157). Only in this way can we further enhance the patriotism and love of Hong Kong and promote the organic unity of regional identity, social identity, national identity and national identity.

In view of the fact that young people in Hong Kong and Macao know little about the history, culture and Chinese nation of the motherland, "it is necessary to put our country's history, culture and national conditions education in the prominent position of youth education, so that young people can more appreciate the profoundness and profoundness of Chinese civilization. In the modern times, the Chinese nation's salvation and anger have been glorious, more understanding of the extraordinary roads and achievements of the new China, more understanding of 'one country, two systems' and adhering to and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The internal connection of the Chinese dream will firmly grasp the destiny of Hong Kong and Macao closely linked to the motherland, enhance the sense of responsibility and mission of the cause of 'one country, two systems', and enhance the sense of responsibility and mission to contribute to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" (Publicity Department, CCCPC, 2018:282). "At present, young people in Hong Kong have increased their awareness of political participation, but some young people have insufficient understanding of national policies and Hong Kong policies, and young political talents are insufficient" (Yang Tiantian, 2017:80). "Young people should grasp the positioning of Hong Kong in the development of the country and actively and comprehensively grasp the opportunities brought about by the development of the country. For example, in terms of technological innovation, Hong Kong youth should take good care of the development opportunities in the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Great Bay Area and Hetao Area and develop themselves career" (Yang Tiantian, 2017:81). "It should focus on the economy and can no longer reincarnate the politics of Hong Kong affairs. Political disputes will only delay the future of young people. I suggest that the new Chief Executive should comprehensively train and develop the governance talents of patriotic love for Hong Kong. The development of governance talents should not be limited to regional affairs and Legislative Council affairs. The SAR Government should also cultivate the governance and economic talents of planning and implementation policies to meet the grand vision of the country's 'One Belt, One Road' and develop forward-thinking and professional work background. Policy research talents. I also recommend that the HKSAR Government strengthen public education and training on the BLHKSAR and promote it to all sectors of society. The SAR Government allocates resources to run schools to ensure that young people have a deep understanding of 'one country, two systems' and abide by the BLHKSAR " (Zhang saying, 2017:10). Young people in Hong Kong and Macao are the new force of the HKSAR patriotic love port and the MSAR patriotism and love for Macao. They are also an important force for the healthy and sustainable development of the political ecology of the HKSAR and the MSAR. It is necessary to strengthen the national conditions of education, regional education, social education, ethnic education and traditional cultural education for young people in Hong Kong and Macao.

(2) Pay attention to and effectively solve the people's livelihood issues in the HKSAR and the MSAR, understand the economic pressures and youth anxiety of the middle class in Hong Kong and Macao, and promote the true return of the "people's heart" in the HKSAR and the MSAR.

During the Hong Kong-British period and Hong Kong's sovereignty returning to China, "the HKSAR government has let the real estate consortium monopolize, resulting in the world's rare real estate industry. It has formed a very deformed development structure of Hong Kong's economy, which not only severely restricts Hong Kong's ability to innovate, but also in the society, a hot 'fry' style has been formed; making quick money has become a social trend, and the physical industry, which is less popular, has finally formed a hollowing out and foaming of the industry" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:182-183). "Hong Kong's high political standards, high cost and low income will make many professionals discouraged, affecting the level of parliamentary deliberation and negatively affecting the training of political talents. In the case of district board members, district board members manage the actual area. The impact is limited, subject to bureaucratic and many regulations and constraints. I think we should give district boards more power to deal with and improve more people's livelihood issues and attract more talent" (Huang Bingfen, 2017:5). "The biggest change in Hong Kong after the reunification, I think it is a lot of disputes, especially in recent years, the mainland has made rapid progress. In general, Hong Kong people may not be able to accept integration with the Mainland, as if they are self-styled, not as harmonious as before the reunification. In fact, this kind of uneasiness has also appeared in the world. Some grassroots, especially young people, have reduced their chances of moving upwards, and the mood has erupted. In short, some Hong Kong people before the reunification are more arrogant. The 'Great Hong Kong' mentality sees the world; after returning, they have more inferiority feelings. I think the main reason is that they cannot accept the change of the big environment and the psychological narrowness" (Liang Zexuan, 2017:73). "The integration of the Mainland and Hong Kong has always been understood as communication, exchange and understanding between mother and child. The Mainland and Hong Kong are a family. The biggest problem now is how this small family in Hong Kong can be integrated into the big family of China. Hong Kong people are actually ancestors. Both are Chinese, Hong Kong is also China's Hong Kong. After so many incidents in Hong Kong, Hong Kong people will also know that what they really want is stability and prosperity, and turmoil will not be a good thing for the entire society of Hong Kong" (Zhong Mingxin, 2017:186). Once the economic pressure of the middle class in Hong Kong and Macao is relieved, the anxiety of the upward mobility of young people will be dissolved, and huge social vitality will be released, which is conducive to the virtuous circle of economic return → human heart return → political return → economic return.

(3) It will consistently adhere to the political bottom line and eradicate the hotbed of hostile forces such as Hong Kong, Macao and all anti-China anti-China forces and "color revolution" and "peaceful evolution".

After the failure of the "Occupy Central" campaign in 2014, the Pan-Democratic members of the HKSAR threatened to launch a comprehensive non-cooperation movement of the Legislative Council (that is, the "labor" of lengthy debates), which led to politics between the Hong Kong formed faction and the pan-democratic faction. The confrontation has become more and more hot, providing opportunities for anti-China forces and "color revolution" and "peaceful evolution". In this regard, when Wang Guangya, the then director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, met with members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council in Shenzhen, he said: Some people with ulterior motives "respect Hong Kong as an independent political entity, arbitrarily misinterpreting the Basic Law, obstructing the administration of the SAR Government, stubbornly fighting against central governance, and even colluding. External forces, advocating and supporting the separatist forces such as 'Hong Kong independence', are trying to subvert the ruling status and socialist system of the Chinese Communist Party established by the Chinese Constitution. Their words and deeds have actually exceeded the boundaries of the so-called 'freedom of speech' and 'for democracy'. ... For this group of people, the central position is firm and clear, that is, resolute struggle, and it is absolutely unambiguous. The specific design of the Chief Executive's universal suffrage system is to exclude these people, not only to restrict them from 'blocking' and blocking them'. At the gate, even if you are lucky, the central government will resolve the

appointment" (Yan Xiaojun, 2016:108). This is a basic "red line" drawn by the Central Government of China in the overall administration of the HKSAR. It cannot be touched.

IV. Discussion on the new measures for the governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR in the New Era.

After the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2017, "socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era, and the practice of "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong and Macao has entered a new era" Publicity Department, CCCPC, 2018:279). To do a good job in the governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR in the new era, we need to consider it at the regional, national and international levels.

1. Hong Kong and Macau regional level

(1) The HKSAR and the MSAR Government coordinate the coordinated development of the "five in one" of economic, political, social, cultural and ecological, and actively integrate the overall development strategy of the country. Taking advantage of the convenience of the opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the construction of the Great Bay Area of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and the all-round integration of the Pan-Pearl River Delta and Hong Kong and Macao regions will be promoted. "After the reunification, the integration of the Mainland and Hong Kong has deepened the economic cooperation and brought many opportunities to Hong Kong. There are 1.3 billion people in the Mainland and the sales market is very large. Therefore, if Hong Kong's economy has to develop rapidly, it must face the Mainland" (Zhong Mingxin, 2017:186). At the same time, with the "One Belt, One Road" international cooperation and development strategy advocated by China, the advantages of Hong Kong and Macao will be brought into play, and the virtuous circle of politics, culture and ecology of Hong Kong and Macao will be promoted with economic prosperity and social stability.

(2) The political organizations of the HKSAR and the MSAR should focus on the long-term goals of the SAR's economic development, political civilization, social stability, cultural prosperity, and ecologically viability. They should abandon political disputes and cannot harm the vast number of Hong Kong citizens and Macao citizens interest. "In the 20 years of the reunification, Hong Kong has changed a lot. Everyone should seek common ground while reserving differences, abandon ideology and solve social problems together. The Mainland and Hong Kong have temporary contradictions, but there are more opportunities for cooperation. If you can deepen each other's cooperation in cooperation. Understanding and understanding can resolve many unnecessary conflicts under mutual concessions and understanding" (Zhang Jiajian, 2017:52). The political factions or social groups in the HKSAR and the MSAR have multiple interests appeals, but they cannot oppose each other and even confront each other because of ideological differences, causing chaos in the HKSAR and the MSAR society, and at the expense of the peace and stability of the HKSAR and the MSAR. To prosper and develop the social environment, we should bridge political disputes and strengthen political trust among each other in order to solve the greatest common denominator of political, economic, social, cultural and ecological benefits.

(3) The political factions or social groups in the HKSAR and the MSAR have multiple interests appeals, but they cannot oppose each other and even confront each other because of ideological differences, causing chaos in the HKSAR and the MSAR society, and at the expense of the peace and stability of the HKSAR and the MSAR. To prosper and develop the social environment, we should bridge political disputes and strengthen political trust among each other in order to solve the greatest common denominator of political, economic, social, cultural and ecological benefits. In terms of economy, culture and history, the HKSAR, the MSAR and the mainland of China have become inseparable. Hong Kong and Macao are increasingly in need of help and support from the Mainland. "I think that the thinking of Hong Kong people needs to change from 'Hong Kong people' to 'Hong Kong people in China'. This is an inevitable trend" (Huang Peng, 2017:121). Hong Kong and the Mainland are rooted in the same roots, honor and disgrace, and hope that Hong Kong will rely on the motherland and overcome all difficulties" (Yang Xiaohang, 2017:173). "Today's Hong Kong is the result of self-improvement

and hard work of generations of Hong Kong people. Young people should fully cherish this hard-won crystallization, build consensus and jointly safeguard social stability. ... Today's Hong Kong, backed by the Mainland, With a special economic and political position, it should give full play to the functions it needs in the process of opening up to the outside world, and become the main platform for the re-export of domestic and foreign capital and talents. At the same time, we must take the initiative to improve the 'one country, two systems'. The policy guides the first positive image of the implementation of the 'one country, two systems' policy area" (Chen Weiping, 2017:77). A few words, cut the public opinion. "Some Hong Kong people are dissatisfied because they feel that their interests are damaged. In fact, more Hong Kong people have embraced the attitude of mainlanders coming to Hong Kong. Because mainlanders come to Hong Kong, they also bring economic benefits and creation to Hong Kong job opportunity" (Huang Jinchao, 2017:49).

The middle class in the HKSAR and the MSAR should be a stable class in Hong Kong and Macao. They are active in thinking. They should say constructive opinions or suggestions in consultations and discussions involving public policy areas in Hong Kong and Macao, without mentioning or negating negativity. Criticize opinions or objections to achieve the same frequency resonance of social development, reduce or avoid the tears of the SAR society, and solve the dilemma of the political development of the HKSAR and the MSAR, especially the HKSAR. For Hong Kong and Macao young people, it is necessary to distinguish between big and bad, focus on the long-term, learn more about the history, culture and national conditions of the motherland, and pay attention to the common development, prosperity and stability of the country and the MSAR society of the HKSAR. "Young people in Hong Kong should cherish and protect Hong Kong's blessed land. ... Allegiance and loyalty to the country is the responsibility of all citizens. Young people must follow basic political ethics and moral literacy, be loyal to patriotism and love Hong Kong, read history, and make ancient and modern Chinese history. The political wisdom is passed down" (Zhang Siying, 2017:11). "Hong Kong young people should go to the mainland more and participate in exchange groups, internship programs and volunteer services to gain a deeper understanding of the motherland" (Yuan Shangwen, 2017:71). "I believe that many Hong Kong people do not understand the development of the Mainland in recent years. They may also be too cherished in their past successes, or they may have encountered some mainlanders who they do not like. They should be partial. Hong Kong people should put their hearts on them. Open and look at the development of the mainland in recent years" (Liang Zexuan, 2017:73). Hong Kong's "young people must maintain a positive and open mind, and do not blame others. Any problem, in fact, can find reasons in themselves. We should do more review and introspection, improve ourselves, so that we can have the life we want" (Wu Xinbin, 2017:169). "I hope that there will be more new Hong Kong youths who can engage in communication and promote the integration of the Mainland and Hong Kong. ... In addition, we must actively explore the true, the good and the beautiful of Hong Kong and find the youth united front work of the Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR that is suitable for our own development" (Wu Xinbin, 2017:170). This is not only about Hong Kong and Macau. The long-term stability and prosperity of the SAR is also related to the national territory, sovereign security and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

2. National level

(1) Strengthen the united front work of think tanks. There are various types of think tanks, ranging from official think tanks to folk think tanks; both central think tanks and local think tanks; both domestic think tanks and international think tanks. The work of united front is essentially the ideological and political work of being a human being. The United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is the highest leading body of the United Front Department of China. It has a policy theory research office and three bureaus (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and overseas liaison bureaus), which are specifically responsible for the united front work of the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions, and the promotion of China's peaceful unity of the institutions affiliated to the Central United Front Work Department. Will also carry out related work. However, on the official website of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the China United Front Theory Research Association has not been introduced as a loose mass social organization. The China United Front Theory Research Association Hong Kong and Macao and the overseas

united front theory Guangdong Research Base are naturally difficult. Trace. According to the official website of the Hong Kong and Macao office of the State Council, the Hong Kong and Macao office of the State Council not only has a government research department, but also a subordinate institution, the Hong Kong and Macao Research Institute, and a national non-governmental academic association headed by the Hong Kong and Macao office of the State Council, the National Hong Kong and Macao Research Association.

Relatively speaking, the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is relatively low-key in the United Front Work of the HKSAR and the MSAR. The Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR (hereinafter referred to as the "China United Office") are second. The Hong Kong and Macao office of the State Council seems to be highly up-to-date, which may be related to the Hong Kong and Macao office of the State Council directly managing Hong Kong and Macao related matters. In addition, some universities and research institutes in mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao have also set up some relevant Hong Kong and Macao research institutions to carry out related research. However, in addition to the "learning" type of think tanks and the "think tanks" of university research institutes, these think tanks may not have too much interaction between the Hong Kong and Macao united front "think tank" of the United Front Work Department of the CPC and the "think tank" of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council. It seems that the synergy has not yet formed well.

Generally speaking, the "think tank" at the policy operation level is preferred to the technical level. The "think tank" of research institutes, academic institutes and university research institutes focuses on the academic level, and the integration of the academic "think tank" and the technical "think tank" can maximize Use the effectiveness of think tanks. Hong Kong citizens and Macao citizens also have their own expectations for the SAR think tank.

They "hope that the HKSAR government can recruit more young people to enter the 'city think tank' and listen to the think tank. The think tank is very important to the HKSAR government. The think tank has core talents from all walks of life, and it is a country or region. An important part of the consulting structure. These talents can provide programs or recommendations with their own experience or expertise to the public and society during policy discussions" (Yang Xiaohang, 2017:172). In recent years, the MSAR government has paid more attention to the role of experts and scholars in public policy.

To promote the united front work of the HKSAR the MSAR the new era from the national level, it is necessary to build a national-level alliance of Hong Kong and Macao united front think tanks. This think tank alliance should be based on the technical "think tank" as the carrier (support) and the academic "think tank" as the mechanism of innovation system. Its core members include the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, the Liaison Office of the State Council, and the CCP Central United Front The Ministry of Public Affairs and the relevant units, of course, the public policy research departments of the HKSAR the MSAR Government should also be included in the core members of the Hong Kong and Macao United Front Work Think Tank Alliance; the intermediate units should be the relevant institutions and academic groups under the supervision of these core member units, and the peripheral units It should be an academic institution or organization for Hong Kong and Macao research in universities and research institutes in mainland China and Hong Kong and Macao. Members of this think tank alliance regularly or irregularly discuss related issues, propose relevant solutions or countermeasures, promote cross-infiltration and deep integration of academic "think tank" and technology "think tank", and crack the political development of the HKSAR and the MSAR. The united front problem.

(2) Establish and improve the system and pattern of the major united front. From the national level, the national institutions responsible for handling the affairs of the HKSAR and the MSAR, in addition to the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council and the China United Office, the National People's Congress is responsible for enacting, amending and interpreting the Basic Law of the HKSAR and the MSAR. The United

Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is mainly responsible for the united front work. The sovereignty and defense affairs of the HKSAR and the MSAR are handled by the defense and foreign affairs departments. The ideal situation is that each component of the state agency has its own functions and forms a joint force. The national governance system and governance capacity should exert the greatest benefits. However, due to the particularity and comprehensive governance of the Hong Kong society and the Macao society, the HKSAR and the MSAR under the political design of "one country, two systems" have been fully respected, and the political disputes in the political reform of the HKSAR have been exhausted. Restraint, to a certain extent, has eliminated the central government's effectiveness in governing the HKAR and the MSAR, especially the HKSAR.

To build and improve the Hong Kong and Macao system of major warfare and the big pattern, it needs to start from the political, economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific, and ecological aspects, change the past to focus on politics and economy, and the society and culture of the HKAR and the MSAR. The one-way united front path of education, science and technology, and insufficient ecological attention, from the two-way integration of the central government and the HKAR and MSAR governments, considers the possible path of all-round and all-round united front work, removes institutional and institutional obstacles, and innovates the united front methods. To promote the true return of the people of the HKSAR and the MSAR.

3. International level

Peace and development are the main theme of world development, but differences in political systems, social systems, cultural systems and ideologies often have adverse effects on world peace and development. On the one hand, Western universal values based on the spirit of Christian religion have had a strong impact and influence on non-Western countries and society in the era of globalization; on the other hand, places that have been ruled by Western colonies have different historical memories and social experiences. They have more or less a certain gap with the matriarchal society.

After the end of colonial rule, Hong Kong's sovereignty and Macao's sovereignty have returned to China. There is no problem in academic analysis. However, on the practical level, it is difficult to face the diverse interests of members of the HKSAR and the MSAR and members of the individual. "Left", "Right to the right" or "compromise" should be the three basic social mentalities of the political life of the HKSAR and the MSAR. Directly docking or guiding any of these three mentalities may lead to opposition or resistance from the other two mentalities. This is mainly due to the economic factors behind the allocation of political resources. Political party struggle is a universal phenomenon of modern politics and a worldwide problem. The key to solving this problem is to "jump out" politics to see the political system, "jump out" the HKSAR and the MSAR to see politics, "jump out" politics to see the HKSAR and the MSAR, and put the HKSAR and the MSAR into a globalized Look and think in the scene.

China's peaceful rise has sparked world attention. In the 19th century, British Foreign Minister Bamai Zun had a famous saying: "In international relations, there are no eternal friends, no eternal enemies, only eternal interests." Some countries maximize their own interests and sometimes take each other's affairs. The "problem" of the domestic department comes to "say things" or "do things." As long as it does not endanger the country's territorial, sovereignty, national defense, diplomatic and other security issues, in the face of divergent views, conflicts or non-violent peaceful social movements of different political organizations in the HKSAR and the MSAR after the return of sovereignty, there is no need to worry too much about fear.(Liao Yang,2018). "I hope that Hong Kong people have confidence in society and not to look at things too pessimistically and negatively" (Jia Chao, 2017:176). "There is no absolute difference between the Mainland and Hong Kong. The key is how to balance, narrow the cultural differences between the Mainland and Hong Kong, and continue to play a stable role in the image of Hong Kong's highly civilized cities. It stands in the ranks of China's first-tier cities" (Pan Junen, 2017:203). "We should set targets in the process of integration between the mainland and Hong Kong, and set the right targets for drugs such as economic cooperation and cultural integration. In this process, we

naturally need the interaction and policy of the SAR government and the central government. Cooperate and make sure that the general public in Hong Kong can benefit from it" (Huang Bingfen, 2017:7).

Of course, on the basis of safeguarding the long-term stability and prosperity of the HKSAR and the MSAR, we must adhere to the political bottom line and eradicate all the anti-China anti-China forces and the hotbeds of hostile forces such as the "color revolution" and "peaceful evolution" from Hong Kong, Macao and overseas. Necessary, but this requires the joint efforts of the Chinese mainland and the HKSAR and the MSAR.

V. Conclusion

From the above discussion, we can draw the following preliminary conclusions:

1. The "return of the human heart" in the HKSAR and the MSAR is a long-term historical process, and it is much slower than the return of political sovereignty and economic integration.
2. In the early days of Hong Kong's sovereignty and Macao's sovereignty returning to China, the Chinese central government's united front work approach to Hong Kong and Macao was relatively simple, with political preferential treatment and economic support, but the cultural united front, the educational united front, and the scientific and technological united front were diversified and comprehensive. The effectiveness of the Hong Kong and Macao united front work has not yet fully manifested itself.
3. The central government of China implements comprehensive governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR. It is a constitutional manifestation and internal requirement of national sovereignty and governance. It is also the objective need of the economic, social and political reforms of the HKSAR and the MSAR and the realization of the Chinese nation. The fundamental need to rejuvenate the Chinese dream.
4. The construction of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Great Bay Area is an important embodiment of Hong Kong and Macao's economic and social integration into the country's overall development strategy. It is not only conducive to promoting economic and social integration between Hong Kong, Macao and Mainland China, but also helps the people of Hong Kong and Macao to return.
5. Although the Central Government of China has strengthened its comprehensive governance of the HKSAR and the MSAR, the established principles and policies of "one country, two systems", "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong", "Macao people administering Macao" and "a high degree of autonomy" will not change. This is the wisdom of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese government to solve the problems left over from history and the development of reality, and constitutes an important part of the development path of Chinese characteristics and the Chinese model.

References

- Ali Furhad.2017. "I love Hong Kong, unlimited opportunities." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Anonymous. What information did the central top leaders once again go to Hong Kong? Pengbai News.https://www.thepaper.cn/news_etail_forward_1471749
- Cai,Yongjun. 2016. "A Study of Political Elites in Macao during the Transition Period", Beijing: Social Science Press.
- Chen,Jianmin.2017."Hong Kong should develop in many ways to maintain its advantage." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Chen, Lijun.2013.Study on Political Party Politics and Election System in Hong Kong. Beijing: China Social Sciences Press.
- Chen, Weiping.2017."The Historical Mission of the Two Sides of the Taiwan Strait, Hong Kong and Macao Should Cope with the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Chen,Zhimin.2017. "Let the prejudice, self-improvement." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.

- Chen,Zixiang.2017. "Chang Qianxu, often hungry, often help, build his own future." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu,Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- China Peaceful Reunification Promotion Association. History of the Chinese Government's Policy towards Taiwan (II).Unification Forum. 2011(3). Deng, Xiaoping.1993.Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping (Volume III), Beijing: People's Publishing House.
- Edited by Zhang, Yuzhi and Yang, Xiancai.2001.Chinese History (Vol. People's Republic of China), Beijing: Higher Education Press.
- Editor-in-Chief of Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.2017.Witness: 20 Years of Return to Hong Kong Youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press. Hong,Jinwei.2017. "Taking Hong Kong Talents from Think Tanks". In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Hu,Jintao.2016a. Hu Jintao's Selected Works (Volume I), Beijing: People's Publishing House.
- 2016b. Hu Jintao's Selected Works (Volume III), Beijing: People's Publishing House.
- Huang, Bingfen.2017."Going to the next heart, uniting with one heart, Hong Kong's future, a bright future." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Huang, Jinchao.2017."The implementation of 'one country, two systems' in Hong Kong is a success." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu,Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Huang, Peng.2017. To change from "Hong Kong people" to "Chinese Hong Kong people". In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Jia,Chao.2017. "Investing in Dedication, Dedicating Hong Kong." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Kong,Yongle.2017. "Hong Kong Education Needs to Pay Attention to Chinese Elements". In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Lau, Siu-kai.2016.The Political Ethos of the HONG KONG People. Beijing: CITIC Publishing Group.
- Lau,Siu-kai.2016. Political Reform in HONG KONG. Beijing: CITIC Publishing Group.
- Liang,Haohong.2017. "If you are determined to do it, you must make a firm will and do your best." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Liang Yuxi.2017. "The SAR Government should think about how to reduce disputes and make the society develop healthily." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Liang Zexuan.2017."Hong Kong people should accept that they are Chinese." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Liao, Yang.2018.An Analysis of the Social Stability and Resolution of the Conflict Since Macao Sovereignty Returns to China. Journal of Social and Political Sciences, Vol.1, No.2.
- Liao,Yang, Meng,Li and Zhong,Qiang. 2018. Source, Composition, and Social Movement of the Middle Class in Hong Kong and Macao : A Social Observation Based on Local Media Public Opinion. Journal of Social and Political Sciences, Vol.1, No.4.
- Lu,Yiyuan.2017. "Hong Kong can help the country promote the 'Belt and Road' initiative". In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Meng, Li and Liao, Yang.2018. An Analysis on Social Ecological Changes and Development Paths after Macao Sovereignty Returned to China. Journal of Social and Political Sciences, Vol.1, No.3
- Oliveira, Jorge & Cardinal, Paulo. 2009. One country, two systems, three legal orders : perspectives of evolution : essays on Macau's autonomy after the resumption of sovereignty by China. Springer-Verlag.
- Pan,Junen.2017. "The world is a family, China is one person." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu,Jiaming.Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee.2018.Thirty Lectures on Xi Jinping's New Era of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics.Beijing: Learning Press, .

- Qi,Pengfei,2016.Successful Practice and Historical Experience of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong and Macao. Beijing: People's Publishing House.
- Samuel Huntington.1991.The Third Wave: Democracy in the Twentieth Century. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.
- Seymour Martin Lipset.1994. "The Social Requisites of Democracy Revisited: 1993 Presidential Address", *American Sociological Review*, 59(1):18.
- Shao,Zhanchao.2017. "Confidence in the Prospects of Hong Kong." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*.Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Shi,Junjie.2017. "Hong Kong is a city that is prosperous, stable and happy". In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu. Jiaming. *Witness:20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Song, Xiaozhuang, 2017."The Practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong: Reflections on the Implementation of the Basic Law of Hong Kong", New Democracy Publishing Co., Ltd.
- Warren. 2018. *Hong Kong 20 Years After the Handover*. Springer-Verlag.
- Wu Xinbin.2017. "Young people should maintain a positive and open mind, do not blame the people." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Xi,Jinping.2017.Xi Jinping's Talk on Governing the Country (Volume 2).Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2017.
- Xi,Jinping.2018.Xi Jinping talks about governing the country (Vol.1).Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2nd edition, 2018.
- Yan,XiaoJun2016. *Hong Kong Governance and Unrest: Political Imagination of 2047*.Beijing: People's Publishing House.
- Yang, Jiexin.2017."Live in the moment, work hard now, enjoy today, not forget the original intention of life".In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Yang Tiantian.2017. "The integration of the mainland and Hong Kong is the general trend. I hope that Hong Kong can give the opportunity of our country's development and give it a comparative advantage." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Yang,Xiaohang.2017. "The relationship between Hong Kong and the Mainland will get better." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Ye,Jianning.1996.Principles and Policies on Taiwan's Return to the Motherland and Realization of Peaceful Reunification, Selected Works of Ye Jianning, Beijing: People's Publishing House.
- Yu Chengzhong.2017."Hong Kong needs more supporting policies to develop logistics industry." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Yuan, Shangwen.2017. "Hong Kong youth should grasp the opportunity of 'One Belt, One Road' and show their strengths." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Zhang,Dinghuai.2018. "Politics and the Rule of Law in the Practice of One Country, Two Systems", Beijing: Current Affairs Press.
- Zhang,Dinghuai.2018. *Politics and the Rule of Law in the Practice of One Country, Two Systems*, Beijing: Current Affairs Press.
- Zhang, Jiajian.2017."Seeking common ground while reserving differences and solving social problems together." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Zhang, Siying.2017. "Young people should study hard and become a pillar of society and contribute to the country." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Zhang, Xueren, Chen Ningsheng.2002.*Chinese Constitutionalism in the Twentieth Century*. Wuhan: Wuhan University Press.
- Zhong,Mingxin.2017."With the spirit of the Lion Rock, go forward." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.
- Zhu,Gangting.2017."I hope that the mainland and Hong Kong can be more harmonious and promote each other's development." In edited by Hong, Jinxi and Yu, Jiaming. *Witness: 20 years of return to Hong Kong youth*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press.